

# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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PIECE III.  
FORENOON—THE OLD CARD.—*Hopie.*

Earl of Short-cash. Old bummer; white hair; goat; head over heels in debt. Breakfast-room; Times; growls; wants son to cut off entail. Absent son; looking for him every minute. Old Buffer determined; will go after offspring and sever entail.

PIECE IV.  
NIGHT—"SHE PLAYS."—*Hopie.*

Night; grand party; blaze of beauty; wax-candles—gas vulgar. Old Short-cash full of starch. Countess more antique; Bird of Paradise pecking at her head. Whole country present. Governess at piano; sings "Malibran! Grist! Alibon! who is she? Women snore; men in convulsions; delicious creature! ya, ya, 'pon my honor! What! the governess!! By Jove! you know; regular swindle! Guardsman bursts in like bomb-shell. "Tis SHE!!! Tis HE!!! Governess faints; guardsman chews tawny mustache. She gets warning. Highly improper person or would not faint. Guardsman is Hon. Algeron Short-cash; everybody knew that.

PIECE V.  
BOTH PARTNERS CANNOT CUT.—*Hopie.*

Next morning. Guardsman declines cutting entail. Wrath of old Earl; imprecations; unfulfilled son; no respect for author of his being. Guardsman mildly protests; wasn't consulted in the first place about having an author of his being. Compromises; promises to marry Scotchwoman with twenty thousand a year; red hair; freckles size of shilling; (Note by author—believes in freckles) and hair but rejects the rest; impossible Scotchwoman; blessing by old man; fears of tears by countess. Perfect happiness! Ha! terrible confusion. Guardsman and governess elope. Earl furious; takes down, first time in his life, big Bible; solemnly curses guardsman. Cuts his acquaintance; won't have him around; ha—ho—he; a twinge; two of them; no end of them; gout all over; roars with anguish. Countess faints, uttering one ejaculation—that person; who can she mean?

PIECE VI.  
NO CARDS, BUT THE HONORS.—*Hopie.*

Guardsman in luck; big lout stumbled on a fortune; governess turning out Lucy Allieash; million a year; all a rose; had fallen in love with big fellow; saw his photograph; schemes for situation as governess; recognized by housekeeper; shut her up with crisp bank note; hadn't been crisp don't know what she'd have done. Happy couple return to ancestral home. Old Earl dies with apoplexy. Countess murmurs sweet child (not person) sighs; gets up and gets. Bells ring; bonfires, tenants, barrels of ale; everybody drunk; joy; rapture; bliss. Only one person writhed—Scotchwoman—ha! ha! ha! The end, and not a soul eaten a morsel. Everything was eaten up in the other English novels.

The "Model Husband."

I want to tell about a model husband I know. He has not many chores to do about the barn, so he lies snugly in bed, while his wife gets up, builds the fire, and proceeds to get his breakfast. The children are always awake early, so, while the meal is cooking she must take time to help them dress. With the baby on one arm she fries the griddle-cakes and sets the table, putting her down when more butter must be poured on the griddle, or the water turned off the potatoes.

One little voice says, "Ma, my shoe is broken, won't you get me a new one?" Another calls, "Ma, won't you button my apron?" or "Ma, won't you put the towel—it won't come off the nail?" The tea kettle boils over and the baby cries when she has to be put down. Among it all, the fire is forgotten a little too long. Having only one stick of oak wood, full of sap at that, it does not burn very well when first replenished, so one griddle full of cakes is rather pale. After all is ready, and he has been called two or three times, he comes down.

Then fresh water must be put in the washbowl and she does it. Then he wants to know where the towel is gone to, and when she quietly points to where it hangs on a chair where one of the little ones put it, she straightens it up as if the poor piece of linen were the offender. At the table he picks out one of the pale cakes without looking at the nice brown one beside it, gives it a look of disgust and growls, "Now, Martha, I should think you might learn to cook something fit to eat afterward!" She mildly suggests that the fire did not burn very well whereupon he retorts, "It would if you kept the stove full as you ought to." Then with his mouth full of pancakes and butter, he tastes of his tea, sets the cup down, looks into it reprovingly, shakes his head and says, "I don't see why you don't make tea like my mother does; this tastes like dish-water." So on through the meal. At its close, having put her in a very pleasant frame of mind to attend to the duties of maid-of-all-work, nurse and seamstress, he puts on his hat and goes to his work. Not a very good model, you say? Well, it's the best I have seen!

## THE WORLD AND I.

Whether my heart be glad or no,  
The Summers come, the Summers go;  
The lanes grow dark with dying leaves;  
Leaves hang beneath the eaves;

The Astes wither to the snow;

Thus doth the Summer end and go;

Whether my life be glad or no.

Whether my life be sad or no,

The Winters come, the Winters go;

The sunshine plays with baby leaves;

Snowflaws build about the eaves;

The lovely wind flowers bend and blow;

Thus doth the winter end and go;

Whether my life be sad or no.

Yet mother nature gives to me

A fond and patient sympathy;

In my own heart I find the charm

To make her tender near and warm;

Through summer sunshine, winter snow;

She clasps me, sad or glad or no.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Banded Farmers.

One of the principal objects of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Granges, as they are generally known, is to engage in co-operative purchases of merchandise of general consumption, some what on the plan of the co-operative stores which have proved so successful in Great Britain, dealing directly with manufacturers and wholesale merchants, and thus dispensing as far as possible with the services of middlemen. Some of the Western Granges propose the incorporation of the subordinate Granges into stock companies with cash capitals, and the appointment of agents to carry on the business of buying and selling in wholesale quantities at every county seat where the organization is in operation. Also, the establishment of grain elevators and hay presses at convenient points for the use of members of the order. This plan is to be presented for the consideration of the National Grange at its next meeting. The public are aware of the great progress which the Granger organization has made in the West. In the East, however, it has met with less success from various causes, one of the most apparent of which is the fact that in this section of the country, and especially in the New England States, mechanical and manufacturing industries predominate over the agricultural interests. The originators of the Granges, appreciating the significance of this condition of things, and desirous of increasing the power of their organization, have made an important movement for the establishment of an affiliated association, and have just organized in Worcester, Mass., a new order to be called the Sovereigns of Industry, which is to include in its membership not only farmers, but all persons identified with industrial pursuits. The organization is a national one, William E. Earl of Worcester being its President and J. C. Abbott, General Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry, its Secretary. The avowed objects of the new organization are the bringing of consumers and producers into closer contact in order to reduce the cost of the necessities of life; the reduction of excessive charges for transportation; and the restriction of the powers of monopolies. It is proposed that agents of local Granger organizations in the West shall ship flour and grain to the agents of the new order by the cargo, receiving in return the products of the factories and workshops in the East. Like the Patrons of Husbandry, the new order professes not to attempt or intend any political action; but no one who has observed the important political results which have followed the growth of the Grangers in the Northwestern States can doubt that the Sovereigns of Industry, if they gain such strength as the former order, will make their influence felt at the polls.

Perhaps I shouldn't have written this, but I was going by Saunders' the other day, thinking of the night I heard him whisper in her ear at spelling school that he'd love her shadow as long as he lived, and she didn't see what made folks love each other. She bit her handkerchief and admitted her ignorance. He said he could name a dozen young men who were going to get married right away, and his left arm fell down and gave her a hug. Then he went over and looked out of the window to make sure that it was not going to snow, and, coming back he turned the light down a little more, and then wanted to know if she didn't want to rest herself by leaning her head on his shoulder.

Al, me! we have all been there, and who of us cared a cent when the old clock struck twelve, and we five miles from home? The old man was fast asleep, the watchdog gone a visiting, and the handsomest girl in the country didn't see why we need be in a hurry.

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"Sue Sanders, come in here and find the bar's grease for my sore heel, or I'll break every bone in your body!"

Statistics of Runaway Matches from Northern Kentucky.

Aberdeen, Ohio, the Gretna Green of a large portion of Northern Kentucky, for the last seventy or eighty years, has witnessed during the time 5,000 or 6,000 runaway couples made happy by the resident justice of the peace. Judge Massie Beasley, the present justice has been in office 14 years, and on an average has "knotted the silken tie that binds two willing hearts," for 200 couples a year—or nearly 2,000 in all. His predecessor was Esq. Shelton, who, from 1818 to 1859, made happy about 4,000 fugitive couples. These runaways pay the judge a fee of from \$5 to \$50 species according to their means; so that his regular income from these irregular marriages is something not to be sneezed at—some years amounting to over \$1,200. Judge Beasley says that quite a number of runaways come to him to be married who have no pursuers, and none of the usual motives for running away, but who do so simply to avoid the delay and expense of a regular wedding. Some years ago (so says the Justice) the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act making Judge Shelton and Beasley's marriages, as the legitimacy of many children and grandchildren and the claim to a great deal of property were involved.

The New Chief Justice

Mr. Waite was born in Lynde, Connecticut, and was educated at Yale. His father was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Mr. Waite is fifty-seven years old, and has practiced law at Maumee City and Toledo since 1837, at which time he moved to Ohio. He is pronounced by those who know him to be of fine legal mind and attainments, his life having been spent in close application to his profession. He ran for Congress a few years ago as an independent Republican against James M. Ashley, but was defeated. This is the only time that he ever ran for office, or took any active part in politics, although he was a candidate for Congress before the Convention which nominated General Sherman in 1872. As one of the counsel for the United States at the Gretna Neva Arbitration, he delivered an argument which was pronounced the best that was produced on the occasion. He speaks the modern languages fluently, and is a gentleman of considerable erudition. Although his practice has been extensive, he is not credited with the possession of more than a comfortable competence.

A great deal of solicitude has been felt by a number of Representatives of Southern and Western constituencies in relation to the proposition for an additional internal revenue duty on whisky and tobacco. Dr. Staniford, of the Louisville district, who has received many letters on the subject and given it especial attention, is confident that no further tax will be imposed at this session on either whisky or tobacco, for the reason that the Southern and Western members of Congress will make common cause against such special burdens on their industries.

## How He Sat up with Her in the Old Time.

She was sleeping him Sunday night; the parlor curtains were down, the old folks noticed that it was healthy to go to bed at eight o'clock, and Johnny, bribed with a cent, to permit himself to be tucked away at sundown. He sneaked up the path one eye on the dog, and the other watching for the "old man," who didn't like him too well, gave a faint knock at the door, and it was opened, and he was escorted into the parlor. He said he couldn't stay but a minute, though he didn't go home for hours. She wanted to know how his mother was; if his father had returned from the York State; if his brother Bill's rheumatism was any better; and he went over and sat on the sofa so as not to strain his voice. The conversation flagged and he played with his hat, and she nibbled at the sofa tidy. He finally said that it was a beautiful evening, and she replied that her grand father predicted a snow storm. He said he guessed it wouldn't snow, as the moon wasn't crooked enough to hang a powder horn on the end; she said she didn't believe it would either.

This mutual understanding seemed to give each other courage, and he wanted to know if she had seen Bill Jones. She hadn't, she said, and she didn't want to. Then she went to talking about the donation visit which was to be given to Elder Berry, and he carelessly dropped his hand on hers—his right hand, while his left sneaked along the sofa to get behind her shoulders. She pretended not to notice it, and he looked down at his boots and wanted to know if she thought matton tallow rotted out boots faster than lard and lampblack. She couldn't say, but she had an idea that it did. He had just commenced to lock his fingers with her, when she discovered something about the lamp. She rose up and turned the light down half, making the room look dim. It took him five minutes to get hold of her fingers again, and she pretended to want to draw her hand away all the time. After a long pause he lowered his voice to a whisper, and he said he didn't see what made folks love each other. She bit her handkerchief and admitted her ignorance. He said he could name a dozen young men who were going to get married right away, and his left arm fell down and gave her a hug. Then he went over and looked out of the window to

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1874.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

By the new apportionment nearly completed, several members will be added to the House, and probably one or two to the Senate.

**Senate Judiciary Committee,** by almost a unanimous vote, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the Kentucky University question, and it is settled that the numerous petitioners have rights that this model committee cares to protect.

Last Tuesday was a field day in the Assembly; a number of bills were reported and passed, among them: Mr. Beckham's Geological Survey bill in the House; the Senate resolution to extend the session to the 23rd proximo, in the House, etc. The Survey bill appropriates \$15,000 per annum, for two years, for the completion of the geological, mineralogical and botanical surveys now in progress.

On Monday a joint resolution was submitted and adopted by the Senate providing for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain and report what public bills were before the Legislature, which ought to be acted upon first. Ha! ha! A happy thought. This considerate action will relieve the over-worked and poorly-paid Gees Whilkins Anderson, of the C.J., of the toilsome task of keeping the General Assembly advised as to what measures are of "General importance." Slaves, we deliberately chalk you one.

That everlasting Immigration Bill, which has cut such a figure in the Legislature for the past few terms, was killed as dead as a pickled mackerel in the House last Saturday upon the question of the third reading. If the press of the State will now proceed to give less than half the attention to "writing up" the advantages of Kentucky—her resources, schools, social excellence, healthy climate and economical government, as it has devoted to the effort to braw beat the Legislature into enacting a costly medium or an inflation that will give to the Western country a little more money, tickles our laughing apparatus. At any rate we shall watch with great interest the war between the Western army, with Senator Wright from Iowa in front, and the gold worshippers of the favored East. In the distribution of the currency the Eastern and New England States were given about three dollars to every one given the West, and the whole financial policy of the country favors the Eastern money-hawks and bond-holders, to the ruin of the West. Let the war be short and decisive, and the West become dictator. Westward, the star of Empire, etc.

It is given out that the Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed upon the following principles, which will be embodied in a bill and reported to the House as soon as some minor details can be arranged:

First—Not to disturb injuriously the present national banking system.

Second—Not to interfere with the present circulation of the national bank.

Third—That the present law, requiring of national banks located in the country to keep on hand a reserve of 15 per cent, and the city banks a reserve of 25 per cent, shall be entirely abrogated, thus allowing all the reserve to go into circulation.

Fourth—To require these banks to keep the reserve now required by law upon deposits.

Fifth—Free banking upon the same general system as at present, or with ratio of \$60 in currency for every \$100 of Government bonds deposited in the United States Treasury.

Sixth—To require of these banks a deposit at the United States Treasury of 5 per cent. of their circulation in legal tender for the purpose of redemption, to be constantly maintained there.

Seventh—To prohibit national banks from paying interest on deposits.

It will be speedily introduced into the House, and will make broad and exciting issue between the creditor and debtor States and interests, as now represented in Congress. The New England States in Congress are generally expected to oppose this, and the South and West to favor the measure.

It is enough to make a mountain man lose his equilibrium to see the evident partiality of our law-makers in the matter of public improvements. A bill appropriating the inconsiderable sum of \$4,000 for the removal of obstructions in Rockcastle river, so as to enable the people of Jackson and Rockcastle to get their coal and lumber to the point where the Knoxville Branch crosses the river, called for a prolonged debate in the Senate last Saturday, but eventually passed. If these obstructions existed in the great bluegrass region, the needed assistance would be forthcoming without a dissenting voice.

SOMEBODY kicked up a dust in the lower House of Congress the other day by a resolution which was offered requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the body what members held stock in National Banks. Before attempting to divest these institutions of some of their special privileges it was thought wise to see who were interested in them.

CONGRESS is expected to bleed to the tune of not less than five million for the Centennial Exposition. The lobbying for this grand national humbug and swindle is said to be growing quite extensive, and no means will be spared to wring from the Treasury a round sum to further the cheat. Retrenchment's the word!

From March 25th, 1867 to Dec. 31st, 1872, there were 58,618 petitions filed in bankruptcy, and 38,747 discharges granted. The number of cases pending Jan. 1st, 1874, was 15,421. The total expenses for fees of assignees, clerks, marshals, registrars, etc. of this department was \$4,821,784.00.

An exchange proposes this ticket for the next Presidential contest: For President, Allin G. Thurman, of Ohio; Vice President, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. We know a few voters around here who could swallow that ticket without condiments.

The American Sentinel is to begin testing on the subject of San Domingo Association.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

consciously—insensible alike to praise or censure—fearless of what croakers may say. We regard the present Assembly as incorruptible, economical earnest in their efforts to promote the best interests of the State. The Democratic members of the assembly stand pledged to adjourn the body on the 23rd proximo. The session will then be the shortest held for the past eight years, and the first Legislature that did not hold an adjourned session for many years.

Though the celebrated civil rights bill gently snoozes in the Judiciary manager for the present, the black-and-tan leaders don't propose to let it dream itself out of the minds of the faithful. Two saddle-skirts propose to treat the sensitive olfactory of decent Congressmen with aromatic *eau de skunk juice* to-day. The bill may possibly be reported minus the school feature—at least the school feature will be deferred for a second dose. Let the issue come. It must eventually be narrowed down to white supremacy or negro rule! First political equality, next social equality—equality in hotels, churches, and schools. The real issue must come, and why smother it. Let us see whether the Republican Caucasians of the West can swallow the delectable pill that's being prepared for them by Elliot, Hoar, Beatty & Co.

The physicians of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have combined to secure the bodies of the Siamese twins, at any price, for autopsy. The friends of the twins refused to allow a post mortem examination and the world must remain in ignorance of the matter of their con-

We greatly admire the extraordinary good behavior of the radical portion of Kentucky General Assembly of the present session. We are bound to admit that it is good for a few of them to be there to look after and exercise a restraining influence over the naughty partisans of the Bourbon species.

They are already stripping for the fray in Tennessee. Candidates for Governor are multiplying with great rapidity. The Democracy want and are eager for a straight out fight, and will tolerate no alliances or other suicidal possum policy.

HERE'S a specimen of Chief Justice Waite's writing. On resigning the Presidency of the Ohio constitutional convention, and taking leave of members, among other things he said: "When we first met, few of you knew me personally, and I knew personally but few of you."

The Congressional committee on Finance have agreed to embrace in their bill a provision requiring the monthly issue, after July 1st 1874, of two millions of notes payable in gold two years after date, and the retirement of the same amount of greenbacks in their stead.

The Ohio Constitutional convention is engaged in discussing the principle and policy of minority representation, the object of which is to give the minority a representation in the Legislature and Judiciary, and thus restrain the majority which, had he succeeded, would have gotten a cent of the debt amounting to five millions of dollars, the compensation allowed him was not creditable to the Senate. Judge McKeon contracted with the State to collect the claims within sixty days for a commission, which, had he succeeded, would have amounted to \$100,000. Though the labor of Judge McKeon were finally approved, and though the sum of \$55,000 has been paid to other attorneys in the case, Mr. McKeon is made the inconsiderable allowance of \$1,000. It is a shame.

The bill providing for the registration of marriages, births and deaths throughout the State has passed both branches of the Legislature and now only needs the endorsement of the Governor to become a law. Under this law, which all men have but to understand to approve, an official record is kept in the State of the most important events of our lives, rendering it comparatively easy to trace genealogy if a foreign legacy were to stake; enable the medical fraternity to collect vital statistics and combat diseases more successfully; point out portions of the State which are notably healthy or unhealthy; show the prevailing diseases and their relative fatality; the rise and progress of epidemics and the best means of averting them; present a reliable indication as to the increase of population, or otherwise, etc. It will also prove invaluable to the local office in prosecuting his "treacherous" reportorial labors in the "New Comer" line.

We have no words of censure or praise for the General Assembly in the matter of extending the present session until February 23d. An adjournment on the 29th, would have sent the members home with the brand of cowardice upon their phizies. It appears that there are forty-nine House bills, and one hundred and thirty Senate bills, which have passed one or the other branch of the Legislature, and are yet to be acted on by the other; and including these there are over four hundred bills in the hands of committees and ready for action. It is much more difficult to expedite business in a Legislative body than many "knowing ones" suppose, and that the Legislature has been in session sixty days (holidays excepted), without turning out several hundred finished bills, is a matter of very great surprise to many. But it should be borne in mind, that a few experienced workmen only are in the present assembly, and to expect rapid and good work from apprentices is a little unreasonable.

SENATOR McCREARY, of Kentucky, opened the eyes and mouth of the Senate on Monday last in a two hours' flow of wit, humor, argument and denunciation, upon the Louisiana usurpation.

EX-PRESIDENT Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote are slinging filth at each other through the public prints, and there is a strong probability of a resort to pistols and coffee for two.

SENATOR McCREARY, of Kentucky, is the indication of the fact that the South and Colorado will be greater than the West is through St. Louis, the great Mississippi Valley City, of 450,000 inhabitants and hence west over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, which reaches all the way to the West Coast, via the San Francisco trains two more than any other road, between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. This road, in the last two years, has expended over two million dollars, besides making extraordinary improvements in the roads, and is now in the best condition of steel and iron rails, new ties, and in passenger equipments, having substituted for ordinary cars new reclining chair coaches, with every appliance for comfort and ease, being elegantly carpeted and lined with deep red plush, toilet conveniences for ladies, gentlemen and children traveling with children, free of any extra charge. Any ticket agent selling through tickets to the West will furnish tickets by this excellent road through St. Louis, over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, in each month.

Mr. McCREARY—Christian—Nine miles south of Stanford—Preaching every 4th Saturday and Sunday following, by Elder Martin OWENS.

Wesleyan Methodist—Preaching every Rev. Wm. COOK, Interdenominational, 3d Sabbath in each month.

Methodist Episcopal—(South)—Rev. G.C. Overstreet, Pastor—Services 2d and 4th Sundays, Prayer meeting every Thursday night, Sunday school at 9 o'clock.

Presbyterian—(South)—Preaching every Rev. Wm. COOK, Interdenominational, 3d Sabbath in each month.

Baptist—Preaching by Elder J. L. ALLEN, 1st and 3d Sundays in every month.

Giles' Church, Lincoln County—Preaching by Elder Jesse WALDEN ever first Sunday morning and afternoon in each month.

Mr. MARSH—Christian—Nine miles south of Stanford—Preaching every 4th Saturday and Sunday following, by Elder Martin OWENS.

Wesleyan Methodist—Preaching every Rev. Wm. COOK, Interdenominational, 3d Sabbath in each month.

Cochran Springs—Services in the College Chapel every Sunday, except the second in each month, at 10<sup>th</sup> & M. Rev. John F. TARANT, pastor.

Cochran Baptist—Preaching every Sunday by Rev. N. E. Johnson, Pastor. Sunday school at 2 o'clock p.m. Also preaching every 2d Sunday by Rev. E. H. Rebholte.

We are anxious to have a full line of goods, such as adapt to the wants of our customers, and sell anything in our store at CHEAP rates, as it can be found in the neighboring towns.

Barter of all kinds taken in Exchange for Goods.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

The Trustees of the Southern railroad commenced opening the bids for grading, tunneling and bridging the Southern railroad from Shelby City to Cliftwood on the 20th. There were over three hundred bidders. The result will not be announced for two weeks. The Railroad Committee advise the trustees to make favorable terms for the use of the Newport bridge instead of building a new one, and the Chamber of Commerce endorsed the advice of the Committee. Among the parties of this section, whose bids have been opened, are: Young & Green, Shelby City; McCarty & Bro., Stanford; T. M. Pennington & Co., Somerton.

THE DUDDERAR MILL.

This well-known mill on Dix River, has been thoroughly renovated and placed in the most complete and satisfactory running order, and the proprietors announce that they are better than ever prepared to do business with the surrounding country. The DUDDERAR BROTHERS.

WHEAT & CHESNEY,

Successors to Terry, Wheat & Chesney.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents for Frankfort Cotton Mills,

No 231 Main Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

Opposite Louisville Hotel,

Jno. L. WEST, Jas. J. CHEENEY, 97-99 Main

Louisville, Ky.

NEW STORE AT

SHELBY CITY, KY.

G. T. HELM having recently opened a first-class

GROCERY, HARDWARE,

AND

Confectionery Establishment,

Solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. He will keep up stock in all departments, and make it easy for customers to pay cash.

THOS. J. ATKINS

Having removed his Tin Store from Lancaster Street to the Large Store Room on Main street, opposite the Post Office, and having largely increased his stock of

STOVES & GRATES.

Pumps, Cooking Utensils, Japan Ware, Planchized Wares, Tin Notions, Etc., respectively selects an early call from you, and an examination of his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

1874.

STANFORD FEMALE COLLEGE,

The next Term of this College will commence on the

Second Monday in February.

All the Departments are filled by able and efficient Teachers, in addition to English, French, Latin, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting and Music.

Terms for Board and tuition, moderate. For full particulars, address, Mrs. S. C. TRUEHEART, Principal, STANFORD, Ky.

DIRECTORY.

Lincoln County Directory.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE

W. G. Welch, Chairman

Wm. Gresh, Wm. O. Hansford, John Young, Geo. W. Alford, Jno. Sam. Owlesy,

Jno. H. Miller, Clark, C. D. Clegg, D. C. Gresh, W. H. Miller, Sheriff

Geo. S. McRoberts, Master Commissioner

Law, Equity and Criminal terms 3d Monday in April, and October, continuing twelve days.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. F. Fox, Judge

M. H. Owsley, Commissioner of Pleas

W. H. Miller, Clerk

W. H. Miller, Sheriff

John Young, Sheriff

Thos. Richards, Sheriff

Jno. Sam. Owlesy, Coroner

His Manufacturing Department will be kept up, and everything that can be fabricated of Tin, Copper, or Brass, will be made on short notice, and at city prices.

TIN ROOFING A SPECIALTY.

Respectfully, T. J. ATKINS.

SAVE YOUR EYE-SIGHT

By buying a pair of the

Lazarus & Morris

Perfected

BEST MADE,

AT

E. R. Chenault's.

W. M. CRAIG,

Formerly of Stanford, Kentucky.

—WITH—

J. & L. SEASGOOD & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Furnishing Goods and Trimmings,

Manufacturers of



FRIDAY, JANUARY 1: 30, 1874.

## THE SIMESE TWINS.

Their Social Ways, their Wives, and Families, & their Mental Powers—A Living Body Bound to a Corpse.

The death of the Simese twins in Mt. Aery, near Salisbury, N. C., on the 17th of this month, ended one of the most remarkable of natural phenomena. They came to this country in 1829, when they were eighteen years old, having previously been shown in Europe. They were born on the coast of Siam, and their parents lived by fishing. None of their fifteen brothers and sisters were deformed, although many of them were twins. They made the tour of the United States, and, excepting Tom Thumb, were the greatest objects of wonderment to the people. Nor was the curiosity regarding them confined to gaping ruralists. To many men of science they were the first specimen of joined and living human beings. The fleshy ligature which linked them was about a foot in length, two inches broad, and four thick, and through it ran a large artery and many veins, making their circulation identical. Their breathing, too, was simultaneous when they were asleep. They were not so entirely one, however, but that each one had an entirely separate existence. Their senses were totally disconnected. One could not feel a hurt inflicted on the other, the ligature being the only part in which they were sensitive in common. Much scientific discussion arose concerning them, mainly bearing upon the question of possible separation.

## A CERTAINTY OF UNION IN DEATH.

The cause of their monstrosity as they grew older is believed to have been the probability of the fatal effect of one's death upon the other. The idea of separating them by surgical operation had been often broached, but physicians had generally agreed that it would kill them. Therefore each was hampered with a dread of being left bound to his dead brother, with almost certainty of dying under any attempt to sever him from the corpse. While in Paris and London they consulted the most eminent surgeons. One experiment, however, dashed all hope of separate existence. The ligature was compressed until all the circulation of blood between them was stopped. Eng soon fainted, and a removal of the compression was deemed necessary to prevent death. This proved that neither could sustain a separate circulation of the blood, and to have cut the ligature would have killed both. With this knowledge, they returned to their homes and lived as they had done before. Later the health of Eng grew worse, and Chang was frequently obliged, although well himself, to keep to bed with his sick brother. But about a year ago Chang suffered a paralytic stroke, from which time his health was the worse of the two. He took to drink as a relief from suffering, and the lives of the twins grew wretched indeed.

The details of their death are meagre. Chang died first, and a few moments afterward Eng, who had for a few days been well, became delirious and raved wildly. This may have resulted from the mental shock and apprehension as to his own fate; but more likely it was the result of a cessation of blood circulation between him and his brother. A stupor followed, and he died two hours afterward.—*New York Sun*.

## A DOUBLE WEDDING.

In their travels they had been in North Carolina, and its climate had pleased them. So they bought two plantations, and secured wives to complete their domestic establishment. Here they took the surname of Bunker. They were then bachelors of forty-four. They married English sisters, aged twenty-six and twenty-eight. The girls had been servants, and it is said that a Lancashire dialect still clings to them. The making of the double match involved much trouble, for, although the twins were not unduly exacting, it was hard to find women who were both willing and at all desirable. There was no love-making before the engagement, the courting was done by proxy and correspondence, and the ladies had seen their future husbands only at a show in London when they accepted the offer of marriage. The twins based their choice upon likenesses forwarded by their agent, who gave assurance of the respectability of the girls. All having been arranged, they were brought to America, the twins paying their expenses, and the marriage was solemnized quietly in Salisbury. The wives were not beautiful, but were strong and healthy English working girls. The domestic lives of the couples were peculiar. Each family had its own house, servants and domestic establishment. The plantations were owned and managed separately, although in matters of consequence Chang was usually the master. The wives lived entirely at their respective homes, and the husbands alternated—staying one week at Chang's house, and the next at Eng's. Each looked after his plantation and other business during the weeks of living at his own place, and the visiting brother was not supposed to interfere. The wives did not agree very well, and the strangely tamed families quarreled so frequently that the sisters often had periods of estrangement, lasting for weeks at a time.

## DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

So, although Chang and Eng were rich, they did not live happily. Mrs. Chang had the first child, and it was a deaf mute. The families increased rapidly, until Chang had six children and Eng five. Of these children, four never heard nor spoke, although in all other respects all were strong and well-formed. Eight are living, the oldest a daughter of seventeen, having lately been married to the lessor of a neighboring plantation. About eight years ago Chang became

## SINGLE SHOTS.

A Texas farmer turns his cattle out to pasture in an enclosure one hundred and fifty miles long and fifty miles wide.

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Prof. Louis Agassiz left all his estate to his wife, giving his son such scientific books as he might wish to select from his library.

Owensboro can beat any place of its size in Kentucky for the numbers of its pigeons and dogs. It is hard to decide which is the greater nuisance.

All of our Kentucky exchanges represent the growing wheat as most promising, and the yield next harvest will doubtless be far greater than usual.

Thus Dezarn, of Laurel county, Kentucky, forgot his marriage vows, wife and children last week, and eloped with a naughty girl named Eliza Kittern.

King Carnival has issued his "Mardi Gras" proclamation to Memphis, giving as royal pleasure that Folly shall assume sway on the 17th of February.

It is said that Virginia has more of her population at college than any other country save Scotland; also that Virginia has at her colleges more students from beyond her borders than any other State in the Union.

The decision of the Court of Appeals that a passenger who buys a ticket bearing the words, "Good for this day only," must use it on that day or pay again, will be interesting to the public and will come to the railroads.

A couple of Bourbon farmers—heavy cattle dealers—tried an experiment in feeding a bunch of fifty head each during the winter. One tried corn alone; his bunch lost 1,000 pounds. The other fed timothy and clover hay, without any grain, and his gained 1,000 pounds.

Alabama has now three cotton factories; the largest is at Tallahasse, which runs 18,000 spindles; and there are two others at Prattville, Georgia, has thirty-four; the largest is the Eagle and Phoenix, of 18,000 looms. Georgia manufactures only the coarser kinds of cotton goods.

A young lady of Lyons, Iowa, recently said: "Some men are always talking about patronizing their own town—always harping on that duty—and yet they go abroad to get married, while here we stand waiting! I do hope that some of these men who marry Eastern women will be cheated!"

The good people of Louisville gave upward of \$30,000 to the suffering poor of Memphis, to say nothing of many thousands to homeless Chicago, but \$4,000 will cover their entire contribution to our own starving and homeless poor. Our charity began abroad; let us continue it generously to the needy at our doors.—*Louisville paper*.

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## The Franklin Expedition—An Unhappy Secret Revealed.

It is well known that in his great sledge journey in search of the relics of Sir John Franklin, Capt. Hall made distressing discoveries, which he resolved never to give to the light as long as Lady Franklin should live. On his departure from Greenland in the Polaris, he intrusted all his important documents to Mr. Smith, of Tesselus. From them it is now ascertained that Capt. Hall made the sad discovery that Franklin and his party were reduced to the dire necessity of eating each other. The fact of this discovery would have added still greater fame to Capt. Hall. He kept the secret from Lady Franklin, but now that the tender and heroic explorer rests under the same dreary sky as the lost Franklin, this most unhappy secret has come to light.

A noon one is told upon some of its readers, by the Dayton, O., *Journal*, in the following: "We had a mind to invite somebody to write some solemn, dignified editorials for the *Journal*, but we once employed one of the ablest editors in Ohio to do that sort of thing for the *Journal*, and three-fourths of our readers who observed any change at all wanted to know why we allowed the *Journal* to be so awfully dull. It would amuse the public if we were to tell who was employed by us and who they thought was so very dull. But we paid the bill and allowed people to wonder whether the *Journal* could be so dreary; and the man who wrote for us at so little a sum—a dime of the best editorial writers in the country. We shall tell him the joke some of these days, that he will stand it. But it was a funny experience to us as modest people as we of the *Journal* are. Our editorial corps has chuckled over that experience several times."

Jo Smith, the son of the founder of the Mormon Church, and the leader of a sect of Mormons which repudiate polygamy, is about to establish himself and his followers at Nauvoo, Illinois, the town from which the Mormons were driven a good many years ago. As this sect is not only monogamous but generally well-behaved and thrifty, Nauvoo, which has 1,600 people, where she once had 40,000, is glad to welcome the new-comers.

A COMPARISON of real wages now and in 1858, shows that the wages of day laborers are 25 per cent. higher, and pork 32 per cent. cheaper, than in December, 1858. As the reduction in the meat staple balances the increase in the flour staple, real wages have risen 23 per cent.

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## Great Indulgences.

Years ago the African slave trade was punished by law and declared piracy, consequently the war commenced upon African Slavery in the United States. The results are known—for which the waves of rejoicing are still rolling around the world. It is strange but not more strange than true, that it has become necessary for a foreigner to introduce a bill to do away with the slave traffic in Italian children now going on between American and Italian ports. It has been supposed that every Radical in Congress was aghast-eyed, and could see the first symptoms everywhere and anywhere; that he was galled with smelling powers, making him equal to a dozen pointer dogs, and with sympathies as elastic as a thousand miles of India rubber strings, by virtue of which slavery would be crushed out in short order in the United States, and made odious in all countries under heaven. Notwithstanding all this, and much more in the same direction, the traffic in Italian children has been going forward regularly. The Radical Government has been fully informed upon the subject, but no steps were taken to arrest or prevent the infamous business. Finally Signor Morino, of New York, singles out Hon. Jas. S. Negley, M. C. from Pittsburg, Penn., to interfere and write upon the subject. He says:

You, a distinguished member of that glorious Republican party which has done and suffered so much for liberty, and that has accomplished the magnanimous deed—the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States—why do you not raise your powerful voice in behalf of oppressed and defenseless infantile humanity? Seven thousand Italian children, of both sexes, are in the principal cities of the United States kept by heartless *padroni* (slaveholders) in the most abject slavery, and subjected to inhuman treatment, after having been kidnapped or torn away from their parents in the Southern provinces of Italy, under some subterfuge, principally the one to have their children learn a mechanical trade.

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